THE Nº. 160.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 18, 1748.

To Mr. GREEN, at Annapolis.

SIR, Kent *County*, April 29. 1748.

IN *Compliance with the Requeſt you made to me at the beginning of this Week, I have ſent to you, by the firſt Opportunity, an* Epithalamium *on the late Marriage of the Honourable* BENEDICT CALVERT, *Eſq; with the agreeable young Lady, of your City, his Kinſwoman.*

As I aim'd at ſome Accuracy in the Verſification, as well as Delicacy in the Sentiments; I expect from you an equal Care in the Correction of your Preſs; ſince the leaſt Error, in Performances of this Kind, may not only mar the Harmony of the Numbers, but perplex and obſcure the Senſe.

It is an eſtabliſh'd Rule among the beſt Critics, that in Complementory, as well as Satirical, Compoſitions, the Introduction of figurative Perſonages, *and the Realizing of* ideal Beings, *is the beſt Method of happily ſucceeding in* both; *where there is ample Scope for a bold Fancy, under the* Menage *of a cool Judgment. The Images, thus convey'd, are the fulleſt, ſtrongeſt, and neateſt of all Others; and as the* Painting, *if executed by a Maſter-Hand, is lively and glowing; ſo it expreſſes* more *in a ſingle Word, than the beſt naked Deſcription can do in ſeveral Lines.*

Neither my Time nor Inclination will permit me to add any tedious Annotations, explanative of the ancient Mythology; *ſince ſuch would be impertinent to People of Taſte, and of little Uſe to thoſe who have none.*

I am, Your's, &c.

An EPITHALAMIUM, &c.

NOW while the Sun revolving feaſts each ſenſe
With all the Pride, that vernal Blooms diſpenſe:
While Joys luxuriant the bleſt Seaſon yields,
Imbalming the rich Sky from wanton Fields:
While genial Warmth conſpires, with freſh'ning Show'rs,
To paint th'enamel'd Mead with breathing Flow'rs:
While *feather'd Warblers* charm th' inchanted Grove;
And the reviv'd *Creation* wakes to Love.
CLEON, a Youth, with genuin Merit bleſt,
Unconſcious of the Virtues he poſſeſs'd:
With native Truth; ſuch as adorn'd the Mind,
Ere guilty Courts degraded half Mankind:
CLEON, inamor'd of a blooming *Fair*,
Near *Severn*'s ſilver Streams addreſs'd his Pray'r:
In humid Fires his Heav'n rais'd Eye-balls rowl;
While all ELIZA's Image ſeiz'd his Soul.

'Thy faithful *Vot'ry* hear, O *Queen*; (he ſaid)
'Bright *Juno*, *Regent* of the nuptial Bed!
'So to theſe Arms may thy celeſtial Aid,
'To theſe fond Arms, conſign the lovely *Maid*;
'As my Breaſt burns with Paſſion, void of Art;
'And as no venal View pollutes my Heart!

'Mark *her*, unpractis'd in the female Wiles;
'How Innocence inthron'd directs her Smiles!
'Behold, what lambent Radiance points her Eyes!
'See, from her Waiſt what gradual Wonders riſe!
'Whence is that nameleſs Air, which Words muſt wrong?
'Why flows Perſwaſion from that artleſs Tongue?

'Ah! grant me quick, *Connubial Pow'r*, t' enjoy
'That Glimpſe of your own Heav'n, which ne'er ſhall cloy;
'While Conſtancy from gen'rous Motives ſprings;
'And Duty lends chaſte Inclination Wings!
'Propitious, ſmile on thy own ſacred Rites;
'Peace crown our Days, and Ecſtacy our Nights!
'With equal Fires her melting Boſom warm;
'Whoſe Mind's reſponſive to her beauteous Form!
'Let Mind and Form, with ſocial Grace, impart
'Bliſs to my Soul, and Rapture to my Heart!
'At once the *two-fold Paradiſe* to give,
'Which *Chriſtians* and *Mahometans* believe!
'The trembling *Victim* to *Love*'s Altar bring,
'Bluſhing, like Morn, and fragrant as the Spring!

'Twas thus, on *Ida*'s Top *, with all your Charms,
'*Goddeſs*, you languiſh'd in your *Thund'rer*'s Arms:
'While voluntary Roſes deck'd the Ground;
'And Nature teem'd with op'ning Sweets around!

Auſpicious *Juno* heard; and thus reply'd.
'Hail, happy *Youth*! Your's is the promis'd Bride!
'*Jove* gives th' Aſſent; nor longer ſhall you wait;
'His Nod has ſhook the Skies, and made it Fate.
'This Day, to ſpeed your Nuptials be my Care:
'And Night devotes you to the willing *Fair*!

'Not my young *Peleus*' Marriage-Feaſt, of Yore,
'Tho' grac'd by Heav'n's bright *Court* was honor'd more,
'Than your's ſhall be. When *Thetis*, the Divine,
'Match'd with th' *heroic Boy* of mortal Line:
'When all the *Gods*, deſcending from on High,
'Left vacant for a Day th' ethereal Sky.

'His Torch exulting *Hymen* ſhall prepare;
'*Cupid*, officious, wait with jocund Air:
'Her potent *Ceſtos* (1) *Beauty's Goddeſs* lend;
'To raiſe the Charms of Miſtreſs, Wife and Friend:
'By my own Hand the white-rob'd *Maid* be led;
'And all the *Virtues* conſecrate her Bed!

'As *Pthia* (2) was, *Annapolis* ſhall be,
'The Scene of Wit Divine, and heav'nly Glee:
'The Buffoon, *Momus*, ſhall not here intrude;
'And *Diſcord* (3), as before, we'll hence exclude:
'With the Sot, *Bacchus*; beaſtly to behold:
'And fretful *Saturn*, impotent and old:
'Lewd *Satyrs*, with their *goatiſh King*, (4) unclean:
'And *He*, (5) the Shame of Gardens, God obſcene!

'But, in their Stead, ſhall come, in glowing Pride,
'*Flora*; and *Hebe*, (6) with her *Zone* faſt-ty'd:
'Kind *Comus*, God of hoſpitable Cheer;
'And *Ceres*, promiſing the golden (7) Ear:
'The *Huntreſs-Queen*, (8) with Quiver, ſhoulder-hung,
'Buſkin'd; with Stole ſuccinct; but Bow unſtrung:
'*Jove*,

* *See the Iliad.*

(1) *The celebrated Girdle of* Venus.

(2) *The Capital of ancient* Theſſaly, *where* Peleus *reign'd.*

(3) *Who in Revenge for her Extruſion is feign'd to have thrown in the Apple of Contention, which occaſion'd the Rivalſhip of the three chief* Goddeſſes, *and the famous Judgment of* Paris.

(4) Pan.

(5) *Whoſe Name ought not in Decency to be mention'd.*

(6) *The Goddeſs of Youth, who once making an unlucky Slip, and dropping her Garments, expoſ'd ſome Charms ſhe wiſh'd to conceal.*

(7) *Corn being now in the Blade.* (8) Diana.

' *Jove*, now relax'd, and in his pleasing Hour :
' And *Vesta*, (9) bidding Welcome at the Door :
' Aurora, blithsome as her own May-Morn :
' And *Copia*, (10) laughing o'er the Flow'r-crown'd Horn :
' Young *Naids*, sportive *Dryads*, dancing *Fawns* ;
' Boasting their native Floods, and Groves, and Lawns !
' But, chief, the *Deities* of Wit, and Sense,
' Manners, and Joy, shall not be absent hence :
' Th' *inspiring King* (11) : the *Muses*, by his Side :
' The rosy *Lovet*, adorn'd with honest Pride :
' The *blue-ey'd Maid* (12) and sprightly *Son* of *May* ;
' Shall sit presiding here, and dignify the Day !

' Haste ; let the *Pow'rs* of Melody take Wing ;
' And all the *Syrens*, in full Chorus, sing :
' Let brazen Tubes, from *Chesapeak*'s glad Shore
' To Heav'n's high Vault, in loud Explosion, roar :
' Aloft *Love*'s waving Banners be display'd ;
' While by each *Grace* the *bridal Nymph*'s array'd ;
' From yon fair Summit (13) let the Trump of *Fame*
' The festal Morn, inflated, strait proclaim :
' The floating Clangor Woods and Hills send round ;
' And *Echo* lengthen out the propagated Sound !

' Let *Marylandia*'s Sons, with wish'd Accord,
' Hail the *lov'd Name* of their *paternal Lord* !
' While their *late-honor'd Guardian's* (14) lureful Grace,
' With soften'd Charms smiles in his *Offspring*'s Face !
' Let *Envy* gently sink in mild amaze ;
' And *Factions* grow her Converts, as they gaze !

' With *Youths* attendant, let her bright *Compeers*,
' Shining with rival Charms and equal Years ;
' Triumphant Train ! — ELIZA at their Head—)
' With Garlands crown'd, the gay Procession lead !
' Quick let the *Virgin-fair-Ones* all advance,
' At Music's Call, to ply the mazy Dance :
' With my star'd *Bird*'s (15) gilt Plumage let them glow ;
' Or pick the Colors from my various (16) *Bow* !
' In their flush'd Cheeks their secret Thoughts be shown ;
' While *Each* shall with the Day and Night her own !

(9) *Whose Statue was plac'd at the Porches of Houses and Temples.*
(10) *The Goddess of Plenty, with the emblematical Horn.*
(11) Apollo.
(12) Minerva *and* Mercury.
(13) *The Stadt-House Hill.*
(14) *The late Honourable* CHARLES CALVERT, *Esq; Father to the young Lady.*
(15) *The Peacock.*
(16) Iris, *the Messenger and Handmaid of* Juno.

LONDON, March 1.

THEY write from Midhurst in Sussex, that last friday several smugglers attempted to carry off a large quantity of prohibited goods, but were prevented by a party of soldiers, who were planted there for that purpose ; on which a battle ensued, and three of the smugglers were taken, and sent to Shoreham Goal. The booty, which consisted of 6 C. weight of tea, was lodged in the custom-house at Brighthelmstone, and will be sent to town the first convenience.

Last friday night the wife of Mr. Thomas Price, of Fulham, was brought to bed of a daughter, who, in 48 Hours after she was born, turned all over as black as a coal, yet remains in perfect health.

We are informed that an order is issued, requiring all his Majesty's Sea Officers, from the Admiral quite down to the Midshipman, to wear an Uniformity of Cloathing ; for which purpose Pattern-Coats, for dress'd Suits, and for Frocks, for each Rank of Officers, are lodged at the several Dock-Yards, for their Inspection.

And we are likewise inform'd, that the Rank and Precedency between his Majesty's Land and Sea Officers has been establish'd, by his Majesty's Order in Council, as follows ; viz.

Admirals and Commanders in Chief are, for the future, to rank with Field Marshals.

Admirals, with their Flags on the Main Top-Mast-Head, with Generals of Horse and Foot.
Vice-Admirals, with Lieutenant-Generals.
Rear-Admirals, with Major Generals.
Commodores, with Broad Pendants, with Brigadier-Generals.
Captains, of three Years standing, with Colonels.
Younger Captains, with Lieutenant Colonels.
Masters and Commanders, with Majors.
Lieutenants, with Captains.

The famous French poet, Voltaire, having received notice that it would be advisable for him to travel a little, notwithstanding the severity of the season, is actually retired into Lorrain ; and we are assured, that the politicians at his polish Majesty's Court are not a little puzzled how to receive him.

Yesterday morning, at two o'clock, his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland, with his Retinue, set out in two coaches and five post-chaises for Harwich, in order to embark for Holland, as soon as the wind is favourable.

Two English men of war have reinforced commodore Mitchell's squadron on the coasts of Zealand, and the Dutch capt. Blonkebyle, who lately made the French Gallies retire, continues still at the mouth of Sas van Ghent River, in order to receive them again, if they chuse to re appear.

London, Feb. 20. We hear that the French king has (on request) granted commissions for forming three Scotch regiments of one thousand men each, and it is certain, that the French privateers that hover on the coast of Scotland, are not so much intended to take ships, as to procure men for the above regiments.

On thursday the new-born son of the marquis of Tabuerniga, by his lady, sister to the marquis of Fuentestelsol and Casera, one of the most illustrious families in Spain, was baptized at the marquis's house in George-street, Hanover square, by the name of George.——As his Majesty (who did the honour to be Godfather) could not be present at the ceremony, the chevalier d'Offorio, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the king of Sardinia, by his Majesty's desire, (signified by his grace the duke of Newcastle) represented his Majesty on this Occasion ; who was pleased to confer this honour on the marquis of Tabuerniga, for his zealous and constant endeavours towards promoting an honourable peace between this kingdom and the crown of Spain, and separating the union between France and that kingdom.——The marquis is still continuing his utmost efforts for this purpose ; and we hear a field marshal in the service of the king of Spain is now here, with full powers from his catholick majesty, to adjust all differences between the two kingdoms.

London, March 12. This morning came an account from Harwich, that six transports, with the guards on board, had put back there, having lost their convoy in the night, one of which had the Duke's baggage on board. They narrowly escap'd being taken by some French privateers.

Thursday the report of the following Malefactors under sentence of death, was made to his majesty in council by the Recorder of this city, viz. Samuel Chilvers and Robert Scott, convicted on the smuggling Act in January ; Thomas Lane for picking the pocket of Mr. Platt of a silk Handkerchief ; William Wharrier, a soldier, for the murder of the sailor on Finchly common ; and John Parke, for uttering and publishing a counterfeit order on Mr. Foxall of Oat-lane, with Intent to defraud him of 200 Ounces of sterling ; when his majesty was pleased to order Thomas Lane for transportation, and the others for execution, which will be on friday next. The soldier for murder is ordered to be hanged in chains.

The BREED *changed.*

BY ev'ry *bird* and *beast of prey*
Our *chickens* were convey'd away :
For *Britain's* huge high-crested *cocks*,
That trembled at a *kite* or *Fox* *,
Fat, heavy, home-fed, hen-pack'd, tame,
Would not *engage* the *Gallic game* ;
Yet *strutted* if they up could pick,
By chance, a *strolling, neighbour's chick*.
' How now ! quoth BRUNSWICK, *great* and *good*,
' I like not much this *barn-door breed* ;
' For *safety* of our *yard* of *fowls*,
' We might as well depend on *owls* :
' How can the *dastards* be so *bold* ?
' I'll have the HAWK *to mend the* BREED.

He said, and straight the HAWK he chose,
No *bird of prey* to aught but *foes*:
On *these* he soon comes *swooping* down,
And wins the BRITISH *yard* renown;
Thence hopes to chase the *dunghil breed*,
That the *old race* of *game* may *feed*.

* *Not Capt.* F—x,

ANNAPOLIS.

To his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, *Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* Maryland;

The Humble ADDRESS of the Upper House of Assembly.

May it please your Excellency,

WE beg leave to return you our Thanks for the Speech you was pleased to make to both Houses of Assembly, at the Opening of this Session; and to acknowlege the due Sense we have of your kind Regard to us and the whole Province, in not calling us together before the Time to which we were prorogued.

We are highly sensible how very necessary it is, for our own Safety, for us to endeavour to preserve the Friendship of the *Six Nations* of *Indians*, and their Allies; and that nothing can be more effectual to that End, and better secure us against the Sollicitations and Artifices practised by the *French*, to bring them over to their Interest, than making them the Presents they expect, at a Time when they must certainly be in Want.

It is with Pleasure we consider that the Allowances for the Support of Government, and Defence of the Country, have been so happily settled, that we may reasonably hope, the several Branches of the Legislature can have no room for future Disputes thereon.

We are convinced that a proper Revisal of our Laws is highly necessary; and, if Time can be found for it, shall willingly give our Assistance to carry on an Undertaking, which, if well and carefully performed, must be of the happiest Consequence to the Country.

It would have been a Satisfaction to us to have been informed of his Lordship's Sentiments on the Inspection Law; but as you are pleased to tell us, there is no reason to doubt his Lordship's Approbation of so necessary a Law, we are in hopes we shall soon begin to experience the Benefit intended by it. And if it shall be found to want Amendment in some Particulars, we shall be ready to concur in making them, and to do every thing else in our Power, to contribute to the Improvement of our Condition, and the Wealth and Happiness of the Country.

B. TASKER, President.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,

I Am very much obliged to you for your kind Address: And cannot but flatter myself with the pleasing Hopes of seeing the Province improve daily in every Respect, which nothing can contribute more to, than a proper Amendment of our Laws; your Attention upon this Head must therefore be of great Service to the Country.

SAM. OGLE.

To his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, *Esq; Governor of* Maryland;

The humble Address of the House of Delegates of the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the Freemen of the Province of *Maryland*, in Assembly convened, return your Excellency our hearty Thanks for your kind Speech at the Opening of this Session.

The Continuance of the Friendship of the *Six Nations* of *Indians*, will at all Times be very agreeable to us, and we shall forthwith take under our Consideration, the Papers from the President and Council of *Pensylvania*, which you have been pleased to lay before us, and give the same, as well as all other Matters which may occur, due Attention and the utmost Dispatch. And we hope in the Course of our public Deliberations, there will arise no other Subject of Dispute between the Branches of the Legislature, than which shall be most forward in promoting the real Interest of the good People of this Province.

We readily acknowlege, with your Excellency, that the reducing of the Laws of this Province to the greatest Certainty, must add to the Security of Property and the Promotion of Industry, and we are determined never to omit any Opportunity whereby we can testify our Regard to either.

As the Situation and Climate of this Province, leave room for greater Improvement in the Product and Trade thereof, which is our strongest Inclination, and shall be our endeavour to promote, so we shall always hope, from your Excellency's kind Expressions, to meet with your Concurrence in whatever may contribute thereto. *Signed by Order of the House,*

May 11. 1748. EDWARD SPRIGG, Speaker.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

I Return you Thanks for your obliging Address; and as nothing can give me more Pleasure, than to have it in my Power to be assisting in the Improvement of the Trade of this Province, you may be assured of my hearty Concurrence in whatever may contribute towards so very desirable a Thing.

SAM. OGLE.

Last Thursday Mr. HENRY HILL, a young Gentleman of this County, was married, at *West River*, to Miss MARY THOMAS, an agreeable well-accomplish'd young Lady, eldest Daughter to the Honourable PHILIP THOMAS, Esq; one of his Lordship's honourable Council.

We hear that Capt. *William Tiffin*, in the Ship *Lydia*, was taken, on his Passage home, by a *French* Privateer; but was afterwards re-taken by a *Dutch* Man of War, and carried into *Plymouth*.

We likewise hear, that Capt. *Fearon*, in the Ship *Marshal*, who loaded in *South-River*, was taken near, or in, the Downs.

Mr. GREEN,

IT was, till now, my full Purpose not to Answer, in any Manner, the *Freeholder's* last Letter; because there really to me appeared nothing in that Performance worthy any kind of Notice, unless in the ridiculous Way; an Undertaking for which I have neither Time, nor Inclination. But, on Reflection, finding that in my second Letter, wherein a Challenge was given to go upon an Explication of the Law, (and to shew that the Magistrates had, in their late Proceeding, put a wrong Construction on it) I had promised, if any Attempt of that Kind should be made, that my best Endeavours should not be wanting, to refute any false Reasoning or erroneous Arguments that might be offered to obscure Truth, and pervert the Meaning of the Legislature; I thought it therefore my Duty, if for no other Reason than a punctual Observance of my Promise, to add a Word or two in Answer to what has been said on that Subject by the *Freeholder*, in No. 156 of the *Maryland Gazette*: The whole of which (except a long Preface, wherein you are sure to find this honest Gentleman paying his usual Compliments to himself) may be reduced to the following Heads.

[*The Remainder of the* Native, *in Answer to the Freeholder's Explication of the Law, shall be in our next, as it came so late to hand as to render it impossible to give the whole a Place here.*]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Francis Mapp*, lately deceased, are hereby desired to make Payment of their respective Debts: And all Persons who have any Claims against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accompts, that they may be adjusted, by

SAMUEL SMITH, Administrator.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, Administrator of the late *Francis Mapp*, at the Plantation whereon Mr. *John Andrews* formerly liv'd, on Friday the third Day of *June* next, to the highest Bidder, for current Money, Several Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; some good Feather-Beds, Pewter, and other Houshold Furniture: Also a Parcel of Plantation Utensils; and many other Things not needful to mention. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

SAMUEL SMITH.

LOST, about a Month ago, on the Road between Mr. *Osborn Sprigg's* in *Prince-George's* County, and the City of *Annapolis*, a small Bundle roll'd in Parchment; wherein is contain'd an alphabetical List of Debts due above *Monocksey* to Mr. *John Cooke*, late Sheriff of *Prince-George's* County; put into the Hands of the Subscriber to collect; also a Deed of Sale from one Person, living in the back Woods, to another in the said County; am not certain whether any other Papers or not. If any Person has found the said Bundle, and will give Notice where it may be had, or send it to the said Mr. *John Cooke*, shall be rewarded to his Satisfaction, by

JAMES DICKSON.

Mr. Cooke.

Prince-William County in *Virginia*, *April* 11, 1748.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named *David Hughes*, alias *Luellin*, by Trade a Blacksmith; he is a *Welshman*, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, thick set and near 40 Years of Age; had on when he went away, a very good dark colour'd Drugget Coat and Jacket, with Mohair Buttons, Buck's Leather Breeches, and a Dowlas Shirt. He formerly belong'd to *Vincent Askin*, late of *Charles* County, in *Maryland*, deceas'd, and ran away from his Executors; he work'd a considerable Time at the *Eastern* Shore as a free Person, and obtain'd a Pass from some of the Justices there, which is sign'd by Capt. *Robert Vaulx*, and other Justices of *Westmoreland*. It is suppos'd that his Wife is gone with him, and that he will endeavour to escape out of *Virginia*, pretending to be a free Person by the aforesaid Pass. Whoever apprehends the said Servant, so that he be delivered to the Subscriber, shall receive Five Pistoles Reward.

Mr. Pask.

PETER WAGENER.

Annapolis, *May* 13. 1748.

WHEREAS the Stores and Warehouses of the Subscribers, were some Time ago robb'd of sundry Goods, such as Irish Linnens, Check Linnens, striped Hollands, sail Duck, Garlics, Dowlasses, linnen Handkerchiefs, and perhaps many other Goods not yet discovered.

And one of the principal Persons concern'd is supposed to be one *Henry Widden*, a Joiner by Trade, and a very good Workman, (Servant to *John Rost*, Esq;) who, upon hearing of the above Robberies being discovered, has run off. He is a well set Man, of a fresh Complexion, aged about 25 Years, and is about five Foot six Inches high, was born in the West of *England*, and speaks good English; he commonly wears a brown bob Wig: His other Dress cannot be described, he having a Variety of Cloaths, and no doubt Plenty of Money; and as he writes a good Hand may probably have forg'd a Pass.

This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will apprehend the said *Henry Widden*, and secure him in any Goal, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have *Fifteen Pounds* Reward, of the Currency where taken, paid by

ROBERT SWAN,
LYDE GOODWIN.

THE Subscriber, in LONDON TOWN on *South-River*, has erected a Rope-Walk, and makes all sorts of Cables, Cordage, and Rigging for Ships, and other Vessels; as also Sail-Twine, Logg-Lines, deep-sea Lines, Housline and Marline; and white Rope for Country Uses. He is provided with an excellent Workman from *London*, well skill'd in all Parts of the Business. Any Gentlemen who may have occasion to purchase, may be furnish'd at said Rope-Walk, or at Mr. *James Dick's* Store in *Annapolis*, and may depend on having what is good and clean; great Pains being taken to bring it to the greatest Perfection.

There is now ready made, all Sizes of Cordage and Running-Rigging, both at *London-Town* and *Annapolis*, to be sold by

STEPHEN WEST, jun.

THE Ship *Winthelsea*, lying in *Severn* River, *Thomas Cornish* Commander, carrying eighteen Guns, and forty Men; takes in Tobacco consigned to Mr. *John Hanbury*, Merchant in *London*, at *Fourteen Pounds* Sterling per Ton. The said Master will attend on board the said Ship every Friday, where he shall be glad of the Company of his Friends.

AT the Rope-Walk, in the Town of *Chester* in *Maryland*, is made and sold by *B. Hands* and Company, Cables of all Sizes, Cordage of every Sort, for Ships and small Vessels, and all sorts of white and tarr'd Rope for Country use.

CHOICE good LIMES, and *China* ORANGES, to be Sold by *Thomas Fleming*.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, living in *St. Mary's* County, at the Head of *Choptank*, on the first Day of *May* instant, A Convict Servant Man named *Robert Tonge*, about 30 Years of Age, five Foot ten Inches high; he is a well-set Fellow, wears his own black curl'd Hair, and had on a Felt Hat, a dark coloured Bear-skin Coat trim'd with black, a Country-Cloth Jacket, two old Oznabrig Shirts, a pair of blue Plush Breeches, a pair of new Oznabrig Trousers, good Country Shoes and Stockings, and a new linnen check'd Handkerchief.

Whoever takes up the said Servant and brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive Two Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, beside what the Law allows, paid by

ELIZABETH DONALDSON.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, living at *Newport* in *Charles-County*, on the first of *May* instant, Two Rebel Servants:

One named *Dough Cameron*, he is blind with one Eye, is about 5 Foot 10 Inches high, strong and well made, and had on a coarse Broad Cloth Pea-Jacket, Oznabrig Shirt and Trowsers; he is a very impudent Fellow, and pretends to be a Sailor.

The other named *Andrew Smith*, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, something Pock-fretten, and has a red Beard; he had on when he went away, a long waisted brown Cloth Coat, blue Jacket, a pair of black homey comb Breeches, and a check or white Shirt: He took with him both check and white Shirts, and a pair of double-channel Pumps.

Whoever takes up the said Run-aways, and brings them to their said Master, shall be paid *Five Pounds* Current Money,

By ROBERT HORNER.

N. B. It's suppos'd they have a forg'd Discharge with them.

Baltimore-Town, *April* 30, 1748.

THE Subscriber having received Orders to purchase a Quantity of Tobacco, for Paper Money or Bills of Exchange; any Person that has good Yellow or Bright Tobacco, or clean Leaf, to dispose of, may meet Encouragement: The Tobacco to be ready for Shipping by the Middle of *June*, and of the following Weights; *viz.* Colours, to be from eight hundred and fifty, to nine hundred, nett, clear of the Cask; and Leaf, from nine hundred and fifty, to a thousand, clear of the Cask.

DARBY LUX.

ABOUT the Year 1727, or 1728, one *Francis Main*, who was then a well-set Lad, about 14 Years of Age, had dark brown Hair, and a Scar over one of his Eye-brow, came from *London* into this Province, as a Servant, in the Ship *Groves*, Capt. *Babb*, who loaded in *Bush* River.

Now if the said *Francis Main* be living, and will apply to *Jonas Green*, Printer, in *Annapolis*, he will hear of something greatly to his Advantage: And if he is indebted to any Person in this Province, he will hear of a Friend who will extricate him from any Difficulties of that Kind, let his Debts be what they will.

TOBACCO, either Cut and Dry'd, or Pig-tail; the Cut and Dry'd at 1*s.* per Pound, and the Pig-tail at 2*s.* per Pound: Likewise SNUFF, very little (if any thing) inferior to the best *Scotch* Snuff at 3*s.* per Pound by the Half Dozen. And RAPPEE, both plain and scented. Any Gentlemen, who have Occasion for any Quantities, may depend on being well served by

Their humble Servant,

JOHN INES.

GOLD for Bills of Exchange. Enquire of the Printer.

MR. *Thomas Harrison*, Merchant, late of *Baltimore* County, now gone to *England*, having left with me the Subscriber, a Power of Attorney, to act for him in his Absence: These are therefore to desire all Persons indebted to the said *Thomas Harrison*, to come immediately and Discharge their respective Debts, which will prevent further Trouble and Charge.

JAMES WALLIS.

[*See the* POSTSCRIPT.]

POSTSCRIPT
TO THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE
No. 160.

Mr. Green,

[illegible]ATHER than leave any thing behind me unobserved on the *Freeholder's* second Letter, I shall touch upon some other Particulars in it. He absolutely (I think) asserts, *that the Parliament, or in America an Assembly, has not a Power, i. e. a Right to make any thing contrary to a fundamental Part of the* British *Constitution. And this* (he says) *it a Fundamental, that all Money for the Use of the Publick, must come from the People; and that the sole Right of judging the Sum necessary, and directing the Application of it, is lodged in the People, or their Representatives.* Now suppose this to be true, (I do not dispute it's being reasonable, but deny it's being fundamental, any otherwise than as it is seen to flow from the Law of Reason, the true and only Foundation) will it not follow, that, in Conjunction with the other Branches of the Legislature, (for without them they cannot levy any thing) they may, by an Act, impower others to levy Money for certain Ends and Purposes, the Quantum of which they cannot foresee? I think it proper to ask our Author some Questions on this Head. Who, or what, can disable the Legislature? Are they not the supreme Power? Is the Power of such a Nature that it cannot in Part be delegated? Has it not been practised in this Province, ever since the Settlement of it? If the *Freeholder* would consider and answer these Questions, he might give some Satisfaction to his Readers. But what he seems to me to contend for, is, I think, absurd; the Legislature must be constantly sitting, the minutest Charge must come before them, they must consider and provide for the Poor, build Bridges, settle Ferries, and every other Thing that requires a Charge from the Counties. Our Author, in his Fury, has asserted too much; he has turned the Dispute out of it's proper Channel; he tells us of many brave and bloody Struggles our Ancestors had, in Opposition to arbitrary Impositions: But these Struggles were with the Kings, who pretended to raise Money without Consent of Parliament; his Arguments are adapted to that only Purpose, and against such a Power; and probably taken from Writers on that Subject; But can he shew any one Writer before himself, that ever asserted, that the Legislature cannot impower the Justices to levy any necessary Sum to defray the County Charge?

He says further, that *it is not in the Power of the Representatives to give up this ancient Privilege of the People.* Well, and what then? Is delegating Part of a Power, to be exercised in the Name and by the Authority of the Constituents, giving up that Power or Privilege? I think not. It is a retaining of it, as it is executed by their Authority, for the Good of the Whole; and which Power they may resume, or otherwise, when they see fit. Now how is this *infringing an essential Part of the Constitution?* It is so far from that, that it is executing that Power or Trust by Deputies under their own Authority; and so far is it from being unlimited, that it is derived under the best and surest Restraints that the Nature of the Trust will admit of, as I have already shewn. Our Author has heard or read somewhere, against a Power of raising Money, any otherwise than by the Representatives of the People, that is, in short, that the King shall not levy Money without Consent or Authority of the Commons: And all this he has turned against our Assembly, for enabling the Justices to defray their County Charges; which is not giving up any Power, but taking necessary Care to have the Power duly and legally executed: Is not this Wriggling? Is it not imposing on the Ignorance of the People? Subverting their Liberties to be subjected from the Knavish or Ill Art of their own making? No Man that means honestly would be guilty of this prevaricating: There is nothing but Ignorance to be pleaded for it. It is a very heinous Crime to sow the Seeds of Discord and Distraction in the Minds of the People; it has a Tendency to inflame and put all Things into a Combustion; [illegible] would have often proved dreadful.

I come now to our Author's famous Supposition, *that the Majority of the Freeholders should desire the Court-House to continue at* Marlborough, *and that there was an absolute Necessity for raising one hundred thousand Weight of Tobacco at this Time, to repair it.* Now grant but the first, the second own the Necessity of raising the Sum, is evident to every Body, who knows any thing of the Court House; that it was both too small, and all to pieces. But it is the first that galls our Author and his Party; they want the Court-House at *Bladensburg*, and the Trade from *Patuxent*; this is the Liberty they want, and this only is in Danger: Now to make this the Cause of every Man in *Maryland*, is a Banter upon common Sense. But to go on with his Supposition, *that from the known Wisdom and Learning, Impartiality and strict Honesty of the present worthy Magistrates, there was nothing to be feared from the Exercise of such a Power, while in their Hands, nor from the present worthy Governor; yet in Times to come, an avaritious Governor, designing to enrich himself out of the Spoils of the People, may fill every Bench in the Province with a Set of Tools for his Purpose: Some Pretence or other, under the Title of a public Charge, will never be wanting to levy large Sums. These Magistrates too are to appoint Commissioners to lay it out, and if they render satisfactory Accounts of the whole of the Job, to the Governor and Council, they are accountable to no other Tribunal. Here then is a Door opened into an endless Labyrinth of Mistries.* I think I need not repeat the Remainder of this pretty supposition: The Author himself grants it a very improbable One; and if so, why was it advanced? Can any Consequence be drawn from an Improbability? Oh, *but it is a possible One*, (says he). But should not he know, that what is very improbable is next to morally impossible? He would suppose the Governor and Council to be perjur'd Rogues; and that they could find out a Set of Justices all over the Province like themselves; and that these Justices would find Rogues for Commissioners to lay out the Plunder, that is, to put it into the Governor's Pocket; the Sheriff must be a Rogue too, to join in all this; and must they not get Somebody likewise to make Shew of a public Charge, that an Account may be entred of the Particulars? Now, may not our Author as well suppose, that an Assembly might be corrupted to give up their Rights and Privileges at once? Is not this as possible as the other? And must not he suppose too, that the People would not have Virtue enough to make a stand against all this, and resume their Rights by the original Contract? This has been done, and will be done again, when Things are brought to such an Extremity as our Author supposes; except he'll suppose also, that the Majority of the People are so corrupted, that they will not be alarmed by such a Proceeding. But this is not to be supposed. For since Property is so much divided amongst the Body of the People, as it is with us, it is morally impossible but that they will at all Times be ready to defend it: They'll neither let it away by an unreasonable Attempt, nor will it be wrested from them by Tyranny. Now, before I take leave of such a Heap of Trash and Dirt as is contained in his third Letter; I should gladly have a little more of it, and have done with such Stuff at once: I therefore think it necessary to call upon our Author to look back to the Method he proposed, especially the first Particular, to shew with what Views the Magistrates made the Order that has given him so much Offence. In this he would insinuate they had very corrupt ones; as may be drawn from the Whole of his Lucubrations, *and from the Exposition he has read'd in every Body that reads him, or hears him read.* Now if he declares this, I shall think it my Duty, with Regard to the Public, and the injured Magistrates, to set Matters in a proper Light: I shall explain the Nature of Malevolence and Scandal, shew that they are diabolical Vices; whether they will hit our Author or any shall be refer'd to the fair and candid Consideration of [illegible] And for I bid him adieu for the present.

PHILANTHROPOS.

An ESSAY, towards setting in a clear Light, a Clause of an Act of Assembly, intitled, *An Act impowering the Commissioners of the County-Courts, to levy and raise Tobacco, to defray the necessary Charges of their Counties and Parishes.*

'BE it enacted, &c. That for the future it shall and may 'be lawful, to and for, the several and respective Com- 'missioners, of the several and respective County-Courts, with- 'in this Province, at their several and respective County-Courts 'to be held for the said Counties, upon Examination had be- 'fore them, of the publick Charge of their several and respec- 'tive Counties, and Allowances by them made of the same; 'to levy and raise Tobacco, for Payment and Satisfaction of 'the several and respective County Charges, and the Sheriff's 'Salary for collecting thereof, by an equal Assessment of the 'taxable Persons of the said several Counties: Any former 'Law, &c.

In the Title of the Act the Charges are called, *the necessary Charges of the Counties, &c.* In the Act itself they are called, *the public Charges of the Counties.* The Meaning then of the Clause depends upon a right Understanding of the Word *Charges.* I understand it to be the *Expence, Estimate or Value of the Particulars necessary and incumbent for a County to provide; such as building and repairing Court-Houses, Goals, Bridges, Provision for the Poor, Ferriages, and all other Necessaries for the Convenience and public Use of the County.* The Word *Charges* here, must have the same Signification, as it has in Matters of common Life; in them it signifies the *Expence of Food, Cloaths and other Necessaries; the Cost or Amount of such.* Now if this be the true Meaning of the Word, as I believe it will be allowed by all disinterested ingenious Men; the Clause is clear and plain, that the Commissioners are impowered, upon Examination and Allowance of each of all of these Particulars to be necessary, and to be provided by the County, to raise and levy Tobacco for the Discharge of them. This is the plain, easy, natural Sense of the Clause; and clear I think of all Absurdities and Inconveniencies. It puts the Commissioners on a rational Method of Acting; leaving it in their Power to be frugal and wary, and to make the best Bargains they can for the County; and it gives Encouragement also to Workmen to be employ'd by them.

Let us now take a View of the *Freeholder's* Sense of the Clause: And after repeating the Words, he says, *that he thinks it will appear to every one that considers them with Attention, that it gives the Justices no Power to raise a single Pound of Tobacco upon the People, but for Work already done, Charges or Accompts exhibited, examined and allowed by the Court.* Is not this a strain'd unnatural Exposition? He confounds Charges and Accompts together, as if they were one and the same Thing; whereas they are quite different: *Charges* are the Estimate, Value or Expence of particular Necessaries, provided or to be provided. *Accompts*, a Collection on Paper of several particular Sums ready cast up, and a Ballance, if any, struck. On his Sense of the Clause, the Justices cannot treat with, imploy, or agree, with any Body about the Particulars incumbent on the County, nor provide for the Payment of them, before-hand. When the Work is done, it is then to be considered, and Tobacco to be levied to pay him, what they please to give. Is this a rational Scheme? Who would work for the County on these Terms? Will one drop from the Clouds to do their Work? For sure, no Man here in his Senses, would work, and depend on the Justices for what they please to levy for him after the Work is done, without being imploy'd or agreed with. That this is our Author's Scheme, is plain from what follows; *Nothing considerable*, says he, *can be undertaken on the Foundation of the Act, in the Sense explained; because the Undertaker must first do the Work, and then bring in his Charge, which must be examined and allowed by the Justices, before they can levy for the Payment of it. Now the Risque in this Case is so great* (says he) *that no prudent Man would ever choose to run it, in a Matter of any Importance: The same Justices that encouraged him to do the Work, might take it into their Heads to clip his Accompt unreasonably: Nay, one or two new Magistrates might turn the Scale, and create a Majority against the Service, and disallow the Whole. Instances* (he says) *might be produced of both these happening; which will be always a sufficient Discouragement from taking considerable Jobbs in Hand upon such a precarious Footing.* Now let me be allowed to ask our Author a few Questions: Would a prudent Man take the most inconsiderable Jobb upon such a Foot? Who was ever served so as to be denied Payment, by the Addition of two or three Magistrates? Or, who ever had their Accompts unreasonably clip'd, by the Magistrates that encouraged them? I fancy our Author will be puzzled to find out Instances. But to go on; if all that he has said was the Intention of the Assembly, could they well have laid a more wicked Scheme? Are they not much beholden to our Author for his Explication of their Laws; which in the plain, natural Sense appears just and honest, but, in Intention, a Trap to catch honest People in? Have any of the Courts ever understood the Law in this Sense? But to proceed: Our Author allows, that the Legislature has lodged, in County Courts, a general discretionary Power to judge of small petty Charges, and levy for the Payment of them, in Case they appear reasonable. But where has our Author found the Distinction between great and petty Charges? Not in the Title of the Act, nor in the Act itself, one calls it the *necessary Charges*, and the other the *public Charges* of the County, without Restriction. Here is another pretty Trap he has set for the Justices; and if his Sense should prevail, they are all catch'd in it. But I think our Author should have known, that general Words, without Restriction, are not to be *wriggled* into Diminutive; nor will any reasonable Construction admit of it. If they have a discretionary Power to levy for small or petty Charges, they have the same for greater, if the Necessities of the County require it: They are no ways restrain'd, but as the Act generally restrains them.

I refer it now to the Reader, whether our Author's Exposition of the Clause be not an impudent Imposition on the common Sense and Reason of Mankind? The Legislature has given a Power over the *necessary public Charges*: He has reduced it to *particular petty Charges.* Is it not fit to ask him, by what Logick he does this? He says, *Nothing is to be more regarded in Laws, than the Intention of the Legislature in making them.* But will any Man, besides our Author, have the Assurance to fix an Intention on the Legislature directly inconsistent with their express Words? I think I need say no more to shew how absurd his Exposition is.

ANONYMOUS.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 18. 1748.

Last Monday, a House in this City, belonging to *Mr. Thom. Jennings*, which the Carpenters had been removing, and were at work upon, fell down; by which two of the Workmen narrowly escap'd with their Lives, one of them being much hurt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOK-BINDING, in the neatest Manner, perform'd by the Printer hereof; he having lately procur'd a good Workman, of that Business, from LONDON.

TO BE SOLD by publick Vendue,

THIS DAY, being the 18th of *May*, by the Subscriber, at his Store in *Annapolis*, Ten choice Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, for current Money and Sterling; the Sale to be at 3 o'Clock Afternoon.

JAMES DICK.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the Subscribers, THIS DAY, being the 18th of *May*, for ready Sterling Cash, or good Bills of Exchange, a Tract of Land lying at the Head of *South River*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, called *What you will*, containing 373 Acres, and a good Title made to the Purchaser.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, *junior.*
RICHARD RUSSUM.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Church-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.